

CONSERVE WISCONSIN

GOVERNOR JIM DOYLE'S CONSERVATION AGENDA

LEGISLATION

1. The Wisconsin Public Intervenor

- The Governor will call for legislation to restore the Office of the Public Intervenor
 - ◆ The office was created in 1967 to ensure advocacy for Wisconsin's natural resources. Unfortunately, this check and balance was lost when the office was abolished in 1995.
 - ◆ For nearly 30 years the Public Intervenor gave ordinary citizens a place to call for technical and legal advice when they faced complicated environmental problems.
 - ◆ Wisconsin citizens were proud that their government felt strongly enough about openness and fairness that it made sure it had a watchdog agency within government itself.
 - ◆ Restoring the Public Intervenor Office would enhance our natural resources by lobbying government agencies and legislators directly to ensure public rights were addressed as part of environmental protection legislation and policies.
 - ◆ When necessary, the Public Intervenor will initiate lawsuits on precedent-setting cases to uphold public rights and ensure that Wisconsin has clean drinking water, protected public access to Wisconsin's lakes and rivers and enforcement of Wisconsin's water quality standards (this is a small part of the Intervenor's role as only a few lawsuits were ever actually pursued).
 - ◆ The Public Intervenor is cost-effective. When it was eliminated in the 1995 budget the Public Intervenor Office only amounted to about one-one thousandth of one percent of the full state budget. This represents less than a nickel per Wisconsinite per year.

2. Energy Conservation and Renewables

- The Governor will call for the passage of the full recommendations of his Task Force on Energy and Renewables
 - ◆ The Task Force brought together a diverse group of interests that typically are on opposite sides when it comes to energy production
 - ◆ The members of the Task Force came to a consensus and set forth a comprehensive list of recommendations to improve our energy reliability in a way that ensures an abundant supply of clean renewable energy. Below are a few examples:
 - The legislation will call for 10 percent of Wisconsin's energy to come from renewable sources by 2015
 - Provide the necessary tools for utilities to meet the energy priority statutes
 - With an electric bill of more than \$100 million State Government will lead the way by purchasing 10 percent of its power from renewable sources by 2006 and 20 percent by 2010; and
 - Enhance the Focus on Energy Program by increasing the role of the Public Service Commission in setting targets and funding levels for energy efficiency.

For more information on the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Energy Efficiency and Renewables, see their website <http://energytaskforce.wi.gov/>.

3. Wild Rivers

- The Governor will call for legislation to designate two rivers as State Wild Rivers
 - ◆ The Governor's Initiative will include the first waters added to the wild and scenic rivers list since the law passed and the first three were designated in 1965.
 - ◆ The Totagatic River originates in Bayfield County and flows through Sawyer, Washburn, Douglas, and Burnett Counties before joining the Namekagan River in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.
 - ◆ The St. Croix Headwaters in Douglas County is the last remaining segment of the river that did not receive protection when the rest of the river was added to the National Wild and Scenic River System decades ago. Both the Totagatic and Upper St. Croix have extremely high quality natural beauty, recreational use, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality.
 - Designation would protect the high quality scenic values, recreational use, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality of both rivers.
 - Both rivers were highly ranked in the Department of Natural Resources recent Northern Rivers Initiative ranking system where all of Wisconsin's Northern communities were asked to rank their highest conservation priorities.
 - Designation as a Wild River will begin a public process to create a management plan for the rivers to ensure that any development will protect the scenic values and recreational use, as well as the fish and wildlife habitat. This management plan will be developed and enacted in close consultation with local stakeholders in the rivers.



4. Invasive Species

- The Governor will call for legislation regulating ballast water discharges from ocean going ships
 - ◆ Governor Doyle will enact legislation modeled after Michigan's ballast water law which will help create uniformity among the Great Lakes basin states.
 - ◆ Under the proposal, oceangoing ships must receive a permit from the Department of Natural Resources that demonstrate the following:
 - They will not discharge aquatic nuisance species
 - They have satisfied treatment technology requirements as determined by the DNR.
 - The DNR would set the appropriate standards for biological pollutants and may utilize guidelines already set by other states, Canadian provinces, or the International Joint Commission.
 - Under the proposal, oceangoing ships must receive a permit from the Department of Natural Resources that demonstrate the following:
- Invasives Boat Launch Inspections
 - ◆ The Governor will call for legislation to assure that DNR has the appropriate authority to inspect boats as they come out of the water to ensure they are not transporting invasive species from one lake to another.
 - ◆ The most effective way to stop invasive species from spreading is to make sure that they don't get transported from lake to lake.
 - ◆ Education and enforcement are much more effective, and less expensive, than eradication methods once an invasive species has established itself in a Wisconsin waterway.



5. Forestry

- The Governor will call for legislation restoring the Managed Forest Law (MFL) Public Access Grants
 - ◆ The MFL program is designed to ensure sustainable forestry practices and maintain access to the land for the public. If the landowner closes access to the property to the public he/she pays a fee.
 - ◆ The Closed Acreage fees will be used to fund grants to local units of Government for the purpose of acquiring land to be open for public access when MFL land is closed to the public.
 - ◆ The grants would be administered by a board made up of representatives from local government.
- The Governor will call for legislation establishing a State Forest Legacy Program – to be used as a tool in protecting Wisconsin's working forests.
 - ◆ Creating a state Forest Legacy Program will act as a way to further protect forestlands and allow the state more options for purchasing land or easements to maintain large blocks of working forest lands in Wisconsin, which are under increasing threat from fragmentation and development.

6. Non-Point Pollution

- The Governor will call for legislation that will allow for the faster dispersal of the cost-sharing grants to farmers when the DNR has issued a Notice of Discharge related to polluted runoff.
 - ◆ It can currently take up to 18-24 months to process the grants to farmers – all while the discharges are continuing to pollute Wisconsin's waters.
 - ◆ This change would allow DNR to provide grants on a continual basis rather than on a specific schedule so that those farmers with a Notice of Discharge will not have to wait for the cost sharing grants to be delivered

7. Tire Recycling Legislation

- The Governor will introduce legislation creating a grant program to expand markets for recycled tires.
 - ◆ Funding of \$500,000 per year will be provided from the Recycling Fund
 - ◆ The grants will be provided to businesses which use waste tires to produce a product or recover energy from waste tires
 - ◆ There was a waste tire recycling program in Wisconsin from the late 1980's until 1997.
 - ◆ Nearly 20 million tires were cleaned up, mainly by chipping them and selling them to utilities to burn as fuel.
 - ◆ Now, only one major facility accepts waste tires for fuel
 - ◆ Funding could help more facilities accept tires and help processors handle them more efficiently and safely.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

1. Governor's Urban Environment and Reinvestment Initiative

Too often urban economic development efforts are hampered due to the high costs of ensuring a safe and economically viable neighborhood that is conducive to creating and retaining jobs.

- The Governor will enact an Executive Order directing state agencies (most notably DOA, Commerce, DHFS, DNR, DOT and WHEDA) to work with city governments and community leaders to identify urban blighted areas and to develop a strategy for garnering local, state, federal and private resources to:
 - ◆ Clean-up environmentally contaminated sites and reduce other sources of pollution
 - ◆ Rehabilitate or remove blighted buildings; and
 - ◆ Revitalize the area through community planning and economic development
- It is anticipated that this inter-agency working group will identify the areas of concern throughout the state and better coordinate available resources (including the Brownfields program) and encourage new investments and job creation in the areas.

2. Roadless Forest Protection

- Before the end of this year the Governor will petition the Secretary of the USDA for Wisconsin-specific rules to adjust management requirements for inventoried roadless areas on the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF).
 - ◆ The Department of Natural Resources will facilitate information gathering and public input (including comments from previous discussions related to the federal roadless rule) about the seven inventoried roadless areas on the CNNF that encompass nearly 50,000 acres. As an example, two of the inventoried roadless areas – Porcupine Lake and Spring Brook – are recommended for Wilderness Study under the recently approved CNNF plan. As a result, those areas are clearly worthy of being included in the petition to ensure they remain roadless.
 - ◆ This public input will be critical to ensure that Wisconsin puts forward the best possible petition and results in the protection and conservation of Wisconsin's forests.



3. High Performance Green Building Standards

- The Governor will enact an Executive Order establishing high performance green building standards in state buildings by requiring that state buildings meet the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) national standard for green buildings. The Executive Order will address both new construction and establish a process for developing a timeline for upgrading existing buildings when there are major remodels.
 - ◆ The State of Wisconsin owns 6,300 buildings
 - ◆ Total energy costs were \$127 million for 2004
 - ◆ In order to save energy, Green Buildings are designed to use renewable energy sources and recycled materials as well as have water efficiency measures in place
 - ◆ It is expected that ensuring the state's buildings are energy efficient could provide a cost savings of up to 30% therefore saving the taxpayers millions of dollars annually simply on the state's energy bill.
- High performance green buildings cut costs of operating and maintaining state buildings while conserving energy, water, materials and land while still improving worker health and productivity.
- The Executive order will direct the Department of Administration, in consultation with state agencies, the State Building Commission and the University of Wisconsin System, to take actions to promote high performance green building and incorporate it into the planning and operations of State entities and to strive for environmental improvement.

NOTE: For more information on LEED see the U.S. Green Building Council's webpage (www.usgbc.org).

4. Next Generation Clean Coal Technology

- The Governor will ask the PSC and DNR to begin a policy discussion regarding Integrated Gasification Combined-Cycle (IGCC) coal power plants and their future in Wisconsin.
 - ◆ IGCC converts coal into gas. The gas is cleaned and then burned in a combined cycle gas turbine power plant.
 - ◆ IGCC promises dramatic reduction in emissions, NO_x, SO_x and Mercury.
 - The technology is rapidly improving and there are significant investments being made that will enhance the performance and cost guarantees for ratepayers
- There are unanswered questions about the technology, its feasibility and the financial risk to citizen ratepayers. Working together the two agencies will answer these questions and make recommendations to the governor that will encourage innovation.

5. State Water Conservation Program

- The Governor will direct the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission, in close consultation with affected and interested stakeholders, to prepare a report by August 2006 identifying a menu of demand side initiatives to reduce water use in the State of Wisconsin.
 - ◆ As Co-Chair of the Council of Great Lakes Governors, Governor Doyle is leading an effort to develop a comprehensive strategy for all the Great Lakes States relating to water diversions of Great Lakes water out of the basins (Annex 2001).
 - Part of that effort requires that each state develop a water conservation plan for the basin.
 - This report will form the basis to begin that effort which will be done in consultation with the Legislature as part of the Annex 2001 process
- Last session the Governor signed Act 310 that is designed to protect against the depletion of Wisconsin's groundwater reserves.
 - When the law was passed with broad bi-partisan support it was acknowledged that it was an important first step and this proposal continues that effort.

Governor Doyle's Environmental Accomplishments

Protecting the Stewardship Fund

Since taking office, Governor Doyle has used the Stewardship Fund for 176 stewardship projects in 67 counties, forever protecting more than 55,000 acres of forests, parks, wildlife habitat, and shoreland for future generations to enjoy.

Governor Doyle has also maintained the state's commitment to the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Fund through two consecutive budgets – protecting it from legislative cuts, and making sure Stewardship funds are used the way they were intended.



In the 2003-2005 budget Governor Doyle vetoed the Republican plan to slash the Stewardship Fund by \$245 million. That plan would have cut the fund by nearly 80 percent, and would have required the DNR to sell \$40 million worth of pristine protected land. In the 2005-2007 budget, Governor Doyle vetoed a Republican plan that would require the Stewardship Fund to spend virtually the entire fund to purchase land that the state already owns and protects – land held by the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands. This plan would have tied up all available Stewardship funding so it couldn't protect even one additional acre of land.

Under the Doyle Administration, the Stewardship Fund has helped preserve natural places like Straight Lake in Polk County, a wild, completely undeveloped lake and surrounding lands with a rich, vibrant ecosystem that includes everything from Northern Pike to Trumpeter Swans. It protected 15,000 acres and linked together 92 miles of conservation lands along the Lower Wisconsin Riverway, expanded the Ice Age Trail to allow hikers to trace the path of the last glacier throughout Wisconsin, and purchased the Willow and Chippewa Flowages to protect thousands of acres of forests, shorelines, islands, and wetlands in northern Wisconsin.

Notable stewardship purchases include:

- ◆ 18,500 acre Forest Legacy Easement in Langlade County
- ◆ 1,010 acres and nine miles of new Ice Age National Scenic Trail
- ◆ 1,597 acres protected in the Baraboo Hills State Recreation Area
- ◆ 532 acres acquired within the Lower Wolf River Wildlife Area
- ◆ 800 acres acquired within the North and South Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forests
- ◆ 804 acres protected in the North Branch of the Milwaukee River Wildlife Area
- ◆ 66 acres in the City of Wauwatosa for the establishment of a Forestry Awareness Center

"In two and a half years of traveling our state, I have not had one single person come up to me and ask me to cut the Stewardship Program. This should never be an issue of Democrats or Republicans – it is an issue of protecting our best remaining natural places for future generations to enjoy."

Cleaning Up the Fox River

After decades of work, discussion, and debates spanning several Administrations, Governor Doyle is moving the state forward in reclaiming the Fox River for Wisconsin citizens. The Doyle Administration is moving ahead with an action plan to remove polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated sediment from the Fox River.

The plan began with the release of the Record of Decision (ROD), the final decision by the state and the EPA on a cleanup plan. And in October 2004, the Doyle Administration took another major step forward in the cleanup by reaching an agreement on the largest environmental settlement in state history. The settlement will provide at least \$60 million to clean up PCB-contaminated sediment of the Little Lake Butte des Morts segment of the Lower Fox River. This agreement paves the way to begin cleanup efforts.

In March of 2004, Governor Doyle announced that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reached an agreement with Georgia-Pacific Corp. and NCR Corp. for design work for the cleanup of sediment contaminated with PCBs in the Lower Fox River. This work covers the four sections of the Lower Fox River from Little Lake Butte des Morts to the mouth of the river and Green Bay, otherwise known as Operable Units 2, 3, 4, and 5.

“Cleaning up the Fox River has been one of my top environmental priorities since I took office. The Fox River has always been vitally important to Wisconsin and the Fox River Valley. But if we want to preserve this valuable resource for the future, we must repair the damage of 150 years of heavy wear and tear on the river and surrounding lands. And we must clean up the PCBs that have contaminated the river.”

Enacted “Green Tier” Legislation to Encourage Higher Environmental Standards for Businesses

To encourage better compliance with environmental regulations and provide incentives to businesses that meet higher environmental standards, Governor Doyle enacted Green Tier legislation, a measure called for under his Grow Wisconsin plan.

Green Tier is designed to achieve economic and environmental results that go beyond those achieved through simple compliance with current regulations. An example of the environmental benefits that can come from this approach is 3M Corporation, who has entered into a Green Tier agreement that reduces allowable emissions by 150 tons each year while still adding new production lines and processes to their facility.

Seven individual companies and two trade associations have already stepped up to join the six companies from the pilot program to reduce emissions and waste using innovative approaches.

Finally, through Green Tier, Wisconsin’s developers have agreed to meet the 80 percent annual average reduction in sediment from construction sites to deliver post-construction storm water management, an unprecedented step for water quality protection.

“I’m pleased that through bipartisan cooperation we were able to create legislation that rewards companies with strong environmental compliance track records. The Green Tier bill helps us combine our economic and environmental goals to protect and enhance our environment, while setting the stage for economic growth.”

Protected Wisconsin's Groundwater

On Earth Day 2003, Governor Doyle announced that he would fight for legislation to protect Wisconsin's groundwater. One year later, on Earth Day 2004, he signed a bill into law that ensures communities will have access to the clean water they need for today's citizens and for future generations.

The measure protects streams from damage caused by large water withdrawals from high capacity wells. The legislation directed the Department of Natural Resources to review proposed high capacity wells that could affect some of these sensitive water resources. It gave the agency the authority to deny applications, yet the flexibility to allow wells in whole or in part if the environment is not threatened.

The legislation also created a Groundwater Advisory Council to look farther down the road and meet the needs of communities that may be facing groundwater shortages in 10 to 15 years.

The law is already beginning to work. The Groundwater Advisory Council has been appointed, and has met three times. And the Department of Natural Resources has already begun to receive notification of new wells being dug. This allows the DNR to guarantee that Wisconsin's groundwater is protected.

Governor Doyle included in his budget five new positions dedicated to reviewing high capacity well requests to ensure that Wisconsin's groundwater will not be adversely affected. In addition to the groundwater positions, the Governor's budget also provides for 10.5 positions to monitor storm water discharges to ensure that only clean water is returned to lakes and streams.



"I was proud to sign legislation that will safeguard and sustain our most precious resource – our groundwater. We will ensure that communities across Wisconsin will have access to the clean water they need for today's citizens and for future generations."

Governor Doyle has accepted the documents of certification for Wisconsin's state, county, and private forests from two independent auditors, the Sustainable Forest Initiative and the Forest Stewardship Council. This represents the completion of the Governor's Grow Wisconsin forest certification initiative and confirms the great management of Wisconsin's forests.

Sustainable Management Certification for Wisconsin's State, County, and Private Forests

To ensure that Wisconsin's forests are around for generations to come, Governor Doyle launched an initiative to certify Wisconsin's forests as being managed according to accepted sustainable forest management principals.

There is also a growing demand for forest products certified as environmentally, socially, and economically responsible. This certification will provide a competitive advantage to Wisconsin's forestry industry without adding to the regulatory requirements or the costs of the landowner while ensuring that Wisconsin's forests are being sustainably managed for future generations.

"Certification is crucial to addressing the growing demand for certified forest products from many of the large purchasers of Wisconsin products, particularly in the pulp and paper industry. Making our forests sustainable is fundamental to assuring that they continue to provide ecological, economic, and social benefits both today and for generations to come."



Fighting for Higher Standards on Mercury Emissions

Governor Doyle is working hard to maintain Wisconsin's leadership in controlling mercury emissions. In April 2005, Governor Doyle announced that Wisconsin would join the nine-state lawsuit against the Bush Administration for lax federal mercury standards.

Wisconsin is a national leader in mercury emission reduction, but the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruling allowed for 19 states to actually increase emissions in the next five years.

In order to effectively reduce mercury in Wisconsin, the federal policy must be strong. The health of Wisconsin's citizens, and the state's economy depend on it. Today, all of Wisconsin's fresh water bodies are under mercury advisories that limit the consumption of fish.

The federal government has finalized rules that will only require a 21 percent reduction in mercury emissions by 2010 because they claim that is the best that technology can do. However, under Governor Doyle's leadership, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has permitted two different coal-fired power plants that will exceed 80 percent reductions in mercury emissions over the same time period. Wisconsin has shown that it is possible to have high environmental standards while using proven economically viable control technologies. It is time for the federal government to do the same.

"Wisconsin is a leader in controlling mercury emissions. But unfortunately, we can't stop mercury from other states from polluting our waters. It's time for the Bush Administration to follow the Clean Air Act and ensure that Wisconsin's citizens are protected from the devastating economic and health risks of mercury pollution."

Providing Grants to Enhance Coastal Communities

Governor Doyle announced \$1.78 million in grants to protect and enhance Wisconsin's coastal communities. The grants went to nonprofit organizations, as well as local, state, and tribal governments to assist with projects to control runoff pollution, preserve wetlands, protect critical habitats, provide for sustainable coastal communities, promote Great Lakes education, and enhance public recreational access to Lakes Michigan and Superior.

"Wisconsin's Great Lakes and their coastal resources are natural, cultural, and economic treasures. Caring for our lakes is an important part of maintaining our quality of life in Wisconsin, and these funds help so many valuable projects working to preserve that heritage."

Expanding Recycling in Wisconsin

On Earth Day 2005 and the 15th Anniversary of Wisconsin's recycling program being signed into law, Governor Doyle announced a Blue Ribbon Task Force on Waste Materials, Recovery, and Disposal. The Task Force will develop a comprehensive strategy for managing Wisconsin's waste materials, from the generation of waste through its recovery, reuse, and disposal.

"This Task Force will help Wisconsin maintain its proud tradition as a national leader in the development of solid waste management standards, and waste recovery and recycling."

Wisconsin's recycling program has already diverted more than 40 percent of municipal and yard waste, 70 percent of utility ash, and 60 percent of foundry wastes and paper manufacturing wastes from landfills and its current landfill standards serve as a national model for wastes that cannot be recycled or reused.

Protecting our Waters Against Nonpoint Source Runoff

Governor Doyle has provided \$3 million for cost-sharing grants to farmers and additional bonding authority for the "Trim" (TRM) grants designed to control nonpoint pollution from farms.

In the 2005-2007 budget, Governor Doyle also included an additional \$2 million for nonpoint pollution abatement. Of that funding, \$1 million went to fund additional county staffing to administer the local nonpoint pollution abatement programs, and the other \$1 million went toward additional cost sharing grants directly for farmers to implement best management practices on their land to prevent non-point pollution.



Protecting Smart Growth

Governor Doyle has worked to protect Wisconsin's Smart Growth program, which helps local communities plan future development in a way that promotes economic growth while protecting the environment. To date, 743 communities have used the Smart Growth program to develop plans for their future development.

In the 2005-2007 budget, Governor Doyle vetoed a provision inserted by legislative Republicans that would have repealed Smart Growth. The program was initiated under former Governor Tommy Thompson, and enjoys support from a broad spectrum of business, environmental, and local government leaders.

The Governor also used his partial veto power to restore \$4 million that Republicans cut from the program. These funds are allocated to local communities to assist them with putting together their comprehensive plans.

"Smart Growth is not a mandate from Madison – it's local citizens deciding for themselves how to grow while preserving Wisconsin's great quality of life. It's business and environmental leaders coming together to forge consensus. I pledge to keep working with local communities to help them plan for their economic and environmental future."

Preserving the Tipping Fee on Out-of-State Garbage

To further Wisconsin's efforts to reduce the need for more landfills and enhance the recycling program – Governor Doyle used his veto power to restore the tipping fee on out-of-state garbage to current levels.

Governor Doyle's veto reversed a Republican plan in the 2005-2007 budget to reduce the tipping fee on out-of-state garbage by 25 percent. If the Governor would not have been able to restore the tipping fees on out-of-state waste, there would have soon been the need to site many more landfills in Wisconsin.

"The Republican plan would make Wisconsin a much more attractive site for trash from Minnesota and Illinois. It was a special interest favor of the worst kind. As long as I am Governor, we are not going to make Wisconsin the dumping ground of the Midwest."

Combating Invasive Species

Governor Doyle has provided more than \$4 million to expand Wisconsin's efforts to control and prevent the spread of invasive aquatic species within the Great Lakes. The resources assist the DNR and local partners to control the introduction and spread of these invaders, and protect Wisconsin's beautiful waterways.

Additionally, Governor Doyle is serving as co-chair of the Council of Great Lakes Governors and negotiated with the Federal Government to ensure that there was full funding for the construction of an Asian Carp barrier in the Illinois River. This barrier will help to ensure that Lake Michigan is not invaded by this destructive non-native species. The funding was provided by both the federal government and the eight Great Lake states, including Wisconsin.

Zebra mussels, Eurasian water milfoil, gypsy moths, Asian lady beetles and more invasives are displacing native species, disrupting ecosystems, and impacting our economy. They hamper boating, swimming, fishing, hunting, hiking, and other recreation activities and take a toll on commercial, agricultural, forestry, and aquacultural resources.

Leading the Way on Renewable Energy

Governor Doyle is making energy conservation and renewable energy sources a significant part of the state's overall energy strategy – working to reduce Wisconsin's dependence on foreign oil, save ratepayers money, and protect the environment.

"Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources must be part of our energy strategy. The Task Force developed a creative, consensus package to help reduce Wisconsin's dependence on foreign oil, save ratepayers money, and protect the environment."

The Governor has appointed a task force with a diverse membership made up of environmentalists, businesses, and energy producers and asked them to find common-sense, creative solutions to increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources in Wisconsin and to regain Wisconsin's status as a leader in these areas.

Under these recommendations 10 percent of the state's electric demand would be met from renewable sources by 2015. Additionally, the Governor has ensured that the State Government will lead the way by using renewable energy

for 10 percent of its total by 2006 and 20 percent by 2010. By 2015, Wisconsin will be generating enough electricity from renewable sources to supply the needs of 850,000 homes and will avoid more than five and a half million tons of greenhouse gases.

Hayton Millpond Remediation Project

The Governor signed the final agreement with Tecumseh Products Company and TRC Companies Inc. that ensured the completion of the cleanup of PCB Contaminated sediment from the Hayton Area near New Holstein. The settlement provides for a payment of \$350,000 to the state for local environmental restoration and \$15.7 million agreement between Techumseh and TRC that provides a comprehensive insurance policy that protects against known and potential environmental issues at the site for 20 years.

Eighty-five thousand additional tons of polluted sediment will be removed because of this agreement bringing the total for the completed project to more than 112,000 tons.

Zero Discharge Treatment Plant

Governor Doyle provided \$500,000 to Bayfield and Pikes Bay Sanitary District to build a new state-of-the-art wastewater treatment plant that will virtually remove all pollutants from wastewater before releasing it into Lake Superior. The zero discharge plant will be the first in Wisconsin designed to perform at a level exceeding state and federal standards.

